Bellefonte, Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From Niles Weekly Register.

"Bell, book and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on"
Shakespeare's K. John.

It is known to every one that to effect an equalization of exchange, and relieve a swindled people of a currency of uncertain value—to furnish them with a paper medium to be well known to all, and negociable every where without loss;—in short to protect them against *legal* and illegal counterfeiters of money, that the bank of the U States was established. It never could have been incorporated but for the firm belief that it would accomplish all these things.

The moment that the act was obtained, the secret premeditations of its great friends began to operate to build up princely fortunes for themselves, at the cost of the widow and the orphan, and all other honest persons who submitted to them, by subscribing for the stock. They effected such monoply of the shares, by means long since exposed in the Register, that they put up or put down whomsoever they would. Paper did the business for them; and soaring in the air they looked upon the little world beneath with contempt—for more wise, in their own conceit than Archimedes, they thought they had secured "a place to stand upon" to move it. With many of them it was *aut Cæsar, aut nullus*—a *barron* or a *beggar*, on the cast of a die. * * * * * * *

When the bank of the U. States started, discounts were granted to almost all that asked for them—1,000,000 to one 500,000 to another, and so on, by hundreds of thousands until the amount came down to the one and two thousands which sober and productive people were enticed to borrow. Why, very boys had their twenty's, thirty's and fifty thousands! Bank bills could not be signed fast enough; and congress was bored to permit the bank to employ about twenty men for the purpose—they could not without some such relief fill up the demand for their currency!—they wanted nothing but the means *thro' signing of notes*, to give the people a wholesome medium! But in the hey-day of the times the bank seems to have forgotten that it was possible that payment might be demanded for these notes!—and when they began to come in, there was a necessity of diminishing the amount of their discounts. The small accommodations by ten times the safest and most profitable of any which the bank had, were first remorselessly thrown out to the ruin of many good men and great distress of others. Still they accommodated themselves, that they might dispose of their stock at high prices, and not compel its exposure in the market, to lift the famous *stock notes*, &c. A real anecdote that occurred at this time may elucidate the then prevailing policy of the bank-managers: a notorious speculator having slipped himself out of his stock when it was at its highest price, was asked, why he did not retain some of his shares in the belief that they would be higher—"*Higher!*" said he with a look of amazement and an oath, "*if you knew what d—d work we had to get it as high as it is, you would never think of its getting higher!*' Indeed it was a condemnable work.

Well, congress at last, took up the business, and the committee made a report of facts long before supposed to exist. As many of the members voted in their own cause, and as the committee really could not see what was best to be done in the case, the bank seemed to triumph in the house, and the indefatigable chairman of the committee, Mr. Spencer, was much abused for his unjust *suspicions*, &c. &c. &c. But the triumph was short lived—confusion reigned within the bank, and it had lost the favor of the people without A new president was elected, and hope began to revive among the speculators; but Mr. Cheves was no sooner seated at the board, than he appears to have meditated the course of measures which are now in operation; *first*, to clear out the great speculators at every hazard; and 2*dly*, to make the bank all powerful by creating an unnecessary scarcity of money. The effect of the former is already understood to be, that a vast amount of the stock notes are lying over—that from eight to ten millions of what should have been its active capital has reverted to the bank, and its losses on account of these notes by reason of the extra twenty-five cent. which was granted to the favored few, and other losses for the present year, are estimated at three millions of dollars. We think that we speak very moderately. A reasonable dividend, of course, cannot be expected for years; for besides these losses, the bonus of 1,500,000 is to be paid, and about 1,500,000 dollars more, are expending on heaps of brick and stone, for banking houses! How will they who have caused these things account to the widow and the orphan, whose living have been made to depend on the expected dividends of the bank? *It will be a fearful reckoning.* The effect of the latter will be the ruin of many of the state banks—carrying a degree of distress into all classes of the community never before felt in the United States. The bank and its offices will not now issue any of its own notes—*not even give small notes for one of a greater denomination!* It pays only in the bills of the local banks or in specie; well knowing that it can immediately regain the latter by drawing on the state banks. The general desire of banks is to get their notes out, and give them a wide circulation: the bank of the United States refuses to circulate its own notes at all, and denies to the people the very thing, the *individual thing*, that caused it to be incorporated! The operation of this proceeding is, that the currency of [illegible] is more deranged now than before the bank was established—With nearly 500 dollars in notes of different sizes, and of many old and respectable banks in his pocket-book, the writer of this article was compelled on Saturday last to borrow market-money! Dealing as we do, with persons in every state of the Union, no one is better able to judge the condition of the currency than we are, and we feel that it is worse now with us than it ever was. The notes of nearly all the state banks are at a discount, except at the places from which they are issued, unless through the agency of those very useful *fungi* of the "paper system," called brokers! Baltimore notes possibly are at a discount, for instance, in North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia—but we cannot sell the paper of the banks of those states here, except at a discount of from ten to fifteen per-cent!—though they are received on deposit in the branches of the bank of the United States located therein, and are very scarce and very valuable at home!—These banks, too, are pulling in their accommodations as fast as they can, to meet the demands of the offices, which take nothing but specie; for their own notes may be said to have ceased to be a *circulating medium.* Misery abounds, and the neighborhood of every bank is a neighhood of bankrup s, positive or anticipated. The pretence for all this is, that the United States is about to use $2,600,000 of our money deposited in the bank of the United States, to pay a certain part of the national debt. What ought such a sum as this to be to a bank of 35 millions capital, and 20 millions perhaps, of steady deposits, if it had been managed reasonably well—if a reasonable spirit existed in it?

We now see what a power belongs to the bank of the United States that very few, if any, appreciated to the extent to which it is now carried. We have indubitable evidence, that 25 men at Philadelphia can make money scarce or plenty, at their own will and discretion. By the aid of the government deposits, they *command* the whole specie in the country if they please to retire their own bills, and so forbid the local banks to discount. Here is a power that should be trusted only to angels—it is a secret and almost irresponsible to any one, except by a withdrawing of the public deposits; and such an act, as things now are, is encompassed with difficulties. It is thus that the people furnish "a cudgel to break their own heads with," and elevate a body of inquisitors to the rank of princes. Granting to thirteen persons—who may by things "without a name," creatures of yesterday, unknown to the people or despised by them, an IMMENSE COMMAND OVER THE NATION, *by fixing the value of every acre of land, and of other species of property, from the lowest point of Florida when it shall become ours, to the lake of the Woods.* This assertion may seem extravagant—but the *principle* on which its reasonableness depends is fully felt and acknowledged—and in two months more, the bank of the United States "will rule or ruin" almost every business unless, something very extraordinary happens Perhaps, however, the *public indignation* may be interposed to prevent the *public ruin*—[illegible] IF THE PEOPLE DARE TO SPEAK.

[illegible] us suppose—and after what we know [illegible] banks, we may suppose any thing!—[illegible] majority of the board at Philadelphia, only 13 men, resolve to get, or if rich get richer. They agree among themselves, that the bank *shall* lend to each of them the moderate sum of $200,000, as a permanent accommodation for twelve months. Well, the amount being passed to their credit, they issue a peremptory order to the officers of the bank and its offices, that they should not issue any more of their own notes. Within two months, money becomes scarce with those accustomed to have a sufficiency of it—for all the prudent state banks are justly alarmed and know not what to do, except to get in their debts as rapidly as they can; and in two months more, every species of property has a diminished nominal value, compared with what it was, of 33 1-3 per cent. and lawyers and sheriffs are overs' head and ears' in business. The *gentlemen* then buy whatever they choose to speculate in; and getting all things *snug*, they discount freely and seem almost to throw their bank notes about the streets. The state banks anxious to retrieve lost time and make a good dividend, do the same thing, and money becomes instantly plenty. Property speedily assumes a price beyond what it had before its fall; the house or piece of land which sold "a little month" ago for $1000, is valued at 1500—and the *gentlemen*-speculators then sell; offering to purchasers, assistance from the bank, if needful to make a good bargain for themselves! At the end of the year, the 200,000 dollars may be returned to the bank, and the managers in the scheme realize from 50 to 100,000 dollars each; which they may be said as completely to rob the people of, as if, with pistol in hand, they took the money from travellers on the highway. Indeed the last should be considered the most honorable.

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What is the secret motive of the present proceedings of the bank of the United States, is not yet clear to us. It is possible, it may grow out of its necessities, from the losses and difficulties which it has encountered; but this is certain that, INSTEAD OF EQUALIZING THE EXCHANGE, IT HAS DISORDERED IT, MOST SEVERELY; AND THAT THE PRESENT STATE OF THINGS CANNOT BE PERMITTED TO ENDURE, IF WE CAN HELP IT. *The people cannot bear such a rapid retirement of the representation of money, as the proceeding of the bank of the United States* COMMANDS.

European Libraries.—There are thirty millions of vols. of printed works, in the public libraries of Germany, besides the rich and splendid libraries of private individuals. This mass of literature does not include the academical dissertations, detached memoirs, pamphlets, or MSS. In France, the total number of vols amount to 3,345,287; of which there are 1,125,347, in Paris alone. These are in public libraries; and of course, exclusive of immense collections of valuable works, which are to be found in the cabinets of private gentlemen.

Georgetown (S. C.) July, 14.

Successful hunting.—Twenty men of capt John F. Green's company of militia, who had hunted in different neighborhoods for 6 or 8 days, met last week and counted Eighteen Thousand eight hundred and ninety eight scalps, including those of bears, wolves, wild cats, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, alligators, &c. taken during that time.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

For the Patriot

HARD TIMES. No. VI.

The Application of the last Discourse.

In my last I presented you with a brief exposition of a part of the 31st chapter of the book of Proverbs. From which may be seen the unspeakable happiness resulting from domestic industry; more particularly that part which comes under the management of the wife and mistress of the family. Surely if there be any thing on earth that resembles the felicity enjoyed by our first parents in Paradise, before the fall, it is to be found in such a family.—But, perhaps, some may alledge that this description is all ideal—the effusion of a fervid imagination—a fine fanciful picture, which never was, nor will be realized. 'Who can find such a virtuous woman'? Indeed it would be very difficult to find her in any of our cities or large towns, where the great fuss is raised about promoting 'national industry.' There you can hear the praise of some useless courtezan, who can perform some antic pranks on the stage with artful dexterity, or sing a fine song at a concert: but the praise of a virtuous house wife is never heard, because scarcely ever known there. But in the country there are abundance of such. It is true indeed that wherever found 'her price is far above rubies.' There is nothing on earth that, in point of real value, can bear any comparison with her. She is the delight of her husband, a blessing to her children, an example to her neighbors and the ornament of society. There are however thousands of such wives in Pennsylvania—and hundreds such in Centre county. There are many men among us blessed with such wives. I wish every such wife were blessed with a husband and children of a corresponding character. Were it so we would certainly have no reason to complain of *hard times*, nor need we regard the tariff, nor protecting duties. I think that if the husbands do their part, there is no doubt but the wives will perform theirs.

There are no doubt some indolent, and some wasteful wives in our land; but for one extravagant, idle wife, there are two such husbands. If there were as many lazy, drunken, debauched wives, as there are husbands, what a dreadful situation would our country be in?

There are however in our country, many industrious, virtuous husbands, and wives, and children, who are the life, and soul, and heart blood of the land; who by their labor and economy, supply themselves, and all other classes in society; with all the necessaries, comforts and conveniences of life: and whose industry, above all others ought to be protected; but instead of being protected, it has been considered the carcase upon which all the rapacious vultures shall feast at all times and in all countries. Let the country farmers, tradesmen and labourers, however, open their eyes to their danger, and they can protect themselves Let them not suffer the fruits of their industry to be filched from them, under the specious pretext of protecting duties, to fill the bellies of the idlers, frolickers and gamblers of the cities and towns. Let us manufacture all that we can with convenience and advantage, and upon the principles of justice, equal rights and *free trade*, but when we find it useful and necessary, like the *merchants shifts*, to bring part of our food, and part of our clothing from afar, let us not be the fools to suffer the price to be enhanced double or triple, by enormous taxes, to fill the coffers of swindlers and smugglers.—Our industrious wives and daughters, who, in our own families, 'make fine linen & sell it, and give girdles to the merchant,' ought in return, on every principle of equity and good policy, to have the merchandize which they receive in exchange on the very best & lowest terms possible.—No matter from what part of the world this merchandize comes, they ought to have it as low as it can possibly be brought to market.

But observe my countrymen, and remember it carefully—high duties will not prevent foreign goods from being imported. Wherever there is a market the goods will be found. "Where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered" The price will be enhanced, but the goods will come in. The higher the duties, the stronger the temptation for smuggling.—The revenue will be defrauded, and the deficit must be supplied at your cost by internal taxes, but the goods will be smuggled. When the prospect of great profit will warrant the risk, there will be plenty of adventurers. It will be impossible to prevent it: five hundred thousand men to line our coasts; and as many seamen as would man 500 ships of war would not prevent it. There is no country on earth where smuggling can be carried on with greater safety than in ours, when it becomes an object worth attending to: consider the vast extent of seaboard from the Southermost line of Louisiana, to Nova Scotia; and then along the frontiers of Nova Scotia and Canada to the Lake of the Woods; and the vast number of inlets, and then say if smuggling can be prevented; or if any duties, however high, can protect us from foreign importations were such a thing even desirable. Even many of those very men who are now attempting to seduce the country people, with the fallacious pretext of laying heavy duties on imported goods, to keep the money in the country, would, no doubt, be among the first, to send out of it all they could raise, in smuggling adventures.—This is certainly saying nothing worse of them than that they are men of like passions, and like propensities, with other men. Man is man.—It is an excellent prayer, well adapted to the degenerate state of human nature, 'lead us not into temptation." 'We know not what manner of spirit we are of,' until we are tried. It is within all our recollection, that during our embargo, and nonintercourse, and non-importation laws, and even during our war, the prohibited goods were as plenty in the stores as ever; though sold extravagantly high, which the consumer had to pay. During our embargo, our farmers were obliged to sell their grain at such prices as scarcely paid the expence of taking it to market. It all sold, however, and was exported, notwithstanding the vigilance of our revenue officers; and the exporters made rapid fortunes by the sales, and by the vast profits they made on the goods they smuggled into the country with the proceeds. Countrymen you have not forgotten the illicit trade carried on through Amelia island, Passamoquaddy, and the Bermudas. Nor can you soon forget the enormous prices which those who established manufactories, during the war, charged for their wares, and you know a great deal of what they brought to market was trash; thereby availing themselves of the distresses of their country to feather their nests—By which some of them amassed immense fortunes in a few years. They are now combining to impose on the country people the evils of war in time of peace, and to secure to themselves all the advantages To seduce us into their schemes, they repeat their usual hackneyed slang, that it will bring money into the country and keep it in it. That by paying two prices for all we want to buy, we will become prodigious rich: but remember competition is the soul of trade and this they dread.

Fellow countrymen, you have heard often those smooth tounged flattering tales, repeated by sly speculators. Every new expedient which they project to fleece you, they tell you that it will make money plenty, and that by yielding to it, you will become vastly rich. A very few years ago you were told that if a parcel of Banks were established money would flow in all directions, that the golden age of the poets would commence, and every one would have as much money as their hearts could desire. The gilded bait was greedily swallowed. The promise of money has a magical spell in it. There were one or more Banks opened in almost every county, and every village. In a kind of delirium our Legislatures chartered them; and, to be sure, we soon had torrents of what was by them called money: but a short time discovered the cheat. It was soon obvious that this fictitious money drove all the real money out of circulation; and that instead of producing wealth it produced poverty and distress. The next expedient proposed, by the speculators, was, that, to remove this evil, a huge Bank must be established, for the whole United States; which would make money that would pass every where and then we would all be rich. In this they all succeeded.—All those æriel projects have been tried. You know the result. How have their fine plausible promises been realized? Have they made you rich and happy, or have they made you poor and pennyless? Have they filled the country with money, as they told you they would, or have they drained it of every thing deserving the name? I flatter myself there are few, now, but will admit, that all the distress that is now felt and all the derangement in the commerce of the country, have flown from this poisoned source. We have this consolation however, that this evil will in a short time, remedy itself. But if you suffer those speculating projectors, who have so often deceived you, to carry the point they now have in view, you will never be able to recover what you will thereby lose. Besides the smuggling system which they wish to introduce, they have another latent object in view. The great merchants in the cities and large towns, have vast quantities of foreign goods now on hand which they have laid in cheap. If they find that they will succeed in ca[illegible] their extravagant prohibitory duties, will, of course, before the time the duties come into operation, take care to import large quantities more, and keep them on hand, until those duties are payable by law. They can then add them to the price of the goods, and thereby accumulate a vast profit, while the consumers will pay the encreased duties to them; a cent of which the government will never receive. You cannot but remember how they managed those matters at the beginning of the late war. They imported vast quantities of goods and landed them in direct opposition to law. They thereby forfeited them, and they gave their bonds to pay the forfeiture; but to save themselves, they took care to double the price of the goods, and also their profits, at which price they sold them to the people of the country.—They managed, however, to seduce a majority in Congress to forgive them the forfeiture, and thus make them a present of about thirty millions of dollars; which they collected off the people who were at the time oppressed with the necessary burdens of the war. These are some of the ways by which the laboring people are borne down by those cunning City swindlers. And the better to cheat and deceive the country, they take care to secure all the Presses in the cities, and large towns, to their interests*: and the country editors either have not the courage, or the sense to expose their tricks. But I hope my countrymen, you will not suffer yourselves to be the dupes of their ruinous schemes any longer. Do not be lulled asleep by their Syren songs. Let your voices be heard—let them know that you are not to be facinated out of your rights any more. That you will not labour to feed those idlers. That were they even to establish those manufactories, which they pretend they will: yet that you do not wish to see the youth of the country, cooped up in the workshops of the towns; the slaves of a few master manufacturers. That you do not wish to see a race of puny, sickly dwarfs, take the place of the robust, athletic yeomanry, which now inhabit our land; and who are able and willing to defend it. That you do not wish to see our election ground covered with crowds of journeymen weavers, needlemakers, pinmakers, buttonmakers, &c. &c.—led up to the poll by their masters, to vote for whoever they shall direct, and whose mandates they dare not question. Universal suffrage would then become a curse instead of a blessing. The southern slaves might as well have votes. Tell those gentry that you will not be taxed any longer to support them in idle pomp? Let them live as you do—Let them learn moderation and industry—Let their wives and their daughters rise while it is yet night, as yours have to do; and prepare themselves and household for the business of the day. Let them cease to waste their time at the toilet, the Piano, the tea table, the Playhouse, &c. Instead of these vanities let them seek flax and wool. Let them lay their hands to the spindle & distaff, Let them make fine linen and after supplying themselves and families, let them sell the residue, and give girdles to the merchant. In a word, let them become virtuous women. Then 'strength and honor shall be their clothing and they shall rejoice in time to come.' Their husbands shall be known in the gates;—Their children shall arise and call them blessed,. They will need no protecting duties, and swindlers and smugglers and speculators shall disappear from our happy land. 'We shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace, Our mountains and our hills shall break forth before us unto singing. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree—there shall be nothing to hurt nor destroy in all our borders.' Our forests shall fall before the axe and grubbing hoe. There shall be no more growling and murmuring about hard times. We shall no more be termed forsaken; neither shall our land be any more termed desolate: but we shall be called Hephzibah, and our land Beulah: for the Lord shall delight in us and our land shall be married. Our virtuous industrious wives shall be as fruitful vines, and our children like olive plants around our tables These are the precious promises of Jehovah himself who cannot lie. They are not like the promises of our combined clubs and speculators, made to cheat and deceive, and with a view to be broken. They will all certainly be fulfilled, except by our own conduct we reject the profered blessings. We see how bountiful Providence is to us, in heaping upon us such abundant crops of every thing that our climate and soil is suited to produce Let us not sacrifice his gifts upon artful cajolers.—To conclude—'Favor is deceitful'—a redundancy of riches are corrupting—'beauty is vain'—fine promises are treacherous lures: but the woman, or man, that feareth the Lord shall be ultimately praised, however much pampered pomposities may affect to despise them.

A COUNTRY MECHANIC.

[illegible] Niles the editor of the Weekly [illegible], published in Baltimore, has for [illegible]ame back been execrating all the Banks except a few in his own city. At the same time, like the rest of his brethern, he is advocating the prohibitory scheme of protecting duties with flaming zeal. Mr. Niles is certainly a man of extensive information and of correct political sentiments generally. It is somewhat strange to find him advocating measures so demoralizing in their consequences, and so oppressive to the husbandman and all persons employed in cultivating the soil, either directly or indirectly—and so dangerous to our political freedom, by the bearing they would have on our elections. It cannot be that he is induced to act the part he is doing, because he lives in a great trading city, which contains many daring adventurers in trade, and is an excellent scite for smuggling. His reputation for honesty forbids such a supposition. His motives are no doubt honest, however erroneous. We would request him to read Grays 'Essential principles of the Wealth of Nations illustrated' and compare the facts and arguments therein stated, with the deplorable situation of the journeymen manufacturers, and all the other laboring classes in England, the country which he and his coadjutors hold up for our imitation; and then let him say if he would wish to see those measures adopted here which have reduced the once happy, but now wretched, yeomanry of that country to their present desperate situation: even though those measures might make a few of his rich neighbors, and the city capitalists generally, vastly richer, at the expense of ruining the country people. We think if he views those matters in all their bearings his zeal will cool very much.

A famous French Remedy for the Dysentary

Take two large nutmegs grossly pounded, twenty pepper corns, and the same number of cloves, an ounce of bruised cinnamon, and an ounce of oak bark from an old tree, grossly rasped. Boil the whole in three quarts of milk, till it has diminished a fourth part: then, straining the decoction, divide it into four equal parts, and give the patient one portion every six hours, day and night. If the appetite be lost, so that the patient is unable to eat, this milk will afford sufficient nourishment. The first quantity taken warm appeases the pain and griping: and the same is to be repeated the second and third days. This remedy cures, in three or four days, the flux of blood and of the bowels, however violent. It does not cure suddenly; but softens and strengthens the bowels by slow and sure degrees. In the mean time, if the patient should wish for food, it may be taken by him in moderation.

In the case of Christopher Armat against the Union Bank of Georgetown, the Circuit Court has decided, that the bank must pay the whole amount of a hundred dollar note, of which the one half was presented for payment, and the other half was proved to have been lost in the transmission by mail.

Auction Duties.—The commissioned auctioneers of the city and county of Philadelphia, have paid into the state treasury twenty-two thousand, two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and seventy-four cents, for the quarter, ending on the 30th June last.

Divie Bethune, esq. treasurer of the United Foreign Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of $1,645 77 since the last publication.

The directors of the Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania have declared a dividend of five per cent. on their capital stock for the last six months.

Accounts from Nashville, (Tenn.) of the 3d ult. state, that the cotton crops in that state are more promising than they have been for a number of years.

Expedition to Texas.—The Louisiana Herald, of the 22d June, states that orders have been given for the troops at Nachitochez to march to the Sabine, to prevent the passing of auxilaries or supplies to the Independents in the province of Texas.

A St. Kitts paper, of the 6th ult. received at Norfolk, confirms the account of the recent defeat of the royalists in Barcelona.—The battle took place on the 10th June at Chopparo, in Barcelona, and the loss sustained by the royalists under col. Correa, was 1000 killed, besides prisoners, wounded, and the whole of their baggage. After the battle, gen. Marino took up a position, promising ulterior advantages.

State Senate.—William Gilleland, esq. a member of Senate, from the district composed of the counties of York and Adams, has resigned his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Seperation of Maine.—It appears by the Boston Palladium, that there is a large majority of the citizens of the district of Maine in favor of a seperation from Massachu-

etts, and the formation of a new state — The votes in 133 towns were for the seperation 12809 and against it 4570—majority 8239.

We understand, says the New-York Gazette, that capt. Porter is appointed to the command of the Columbus, of 74 guns. It is supposed she will go to sea next Spring.

The Spanish Treaty.—Our readers will have seen, by the time they read this, that by the latest and most authentic accounts the Treaty with Spain had not been ratified on the 22d of June.

We are not among those who attach great importance to this negative information. Still less do we believe, that Spain intends or desires to provoke a rupture with this country. There is no motive which could influence her to do so. That she has seen with mortification privateers swarming from our ports, and preying on her defenceless commerce, there can be little doubt: but she has also seen that the government of the United States, sensible of the enormity of such unlicensed robbery, has used its exertions, to put a stop to it, and is therefore guiltless of having encouraged such practices. She has seen too that the people of this country, had the government displayed the same inclination, have been well enough disposed to have wrested the Floridas from Spain by a weapon very different from negociation, and to have taken ample indemnity in Mexico, as well as Florida, for Spanish spoliations on our commerce. But the alternative of War with Spain, has been cautiously and sedulously avoided; and a Treaty has been framed, in conformity to her Minister's instructions, quite as favorable to Spain as she could have expected. That Treaty, under such circumstances, it is scarcely possible she will not ratify.

If, after this view of the subject, people will anticipate an ultimate refusal to ratify the treaty, let the fact of the promotion of Don Luis de Onis speak for itself. It is not to be supposed that the King of Spain would elevate, to the highest office and honors in his gift, a man who had just returned from a foreign mission, which had resulted in a treaty so odious, that the sovereign intended to reject it.

That a few courtiers about the person of the King, interested in large grants of land in Florida, of a date too late to be recognized by the treaty, will exert themselves to defeat its ratification, is quite probable. We trust they will utterly fail; we hope it as we deprecate war, which, we believe, would sooner or later, be the inevitable consequence of a breach of faith in this instance on the part of Spain.

The time limited by the Treaty, within which, on ratification, it shall peremptorily bind both parties, is currently reported to be six months; which term will expire about the 24th of this month. If not ratified before that day, the government of the United States, on its part ceases to be bound by it.

It is proper to state that the private letters received in this city from Madrid give no reason to suppose that the Treaty will not be duly ratified. *Nat. Int.*

The laying of the keel of one of the largest class of Frigates was on Monday commenced at the Navy Yard at this place. The frames of two such ships are collected here. *ib.*

The fourth number of the Belgic Medical Journal contains an account of a new chemical discovery, the result of which is that hydrosulphat of iron, sulphur and water, taken internally, will instantly cause sallivation to cease; and when applied externally will cure the most inveterate itch.

A society has been formed in France, on the special report of the minister of the interior, for "the amelioration of prisons." By a royal decree the King has declared himself protector of the society, and the Duke d'Angouleme president. The Duke d'Larochefoucault, D'Arbuna, and Count Chaptal, are among the members.

Mr. de Villaman has just published a life of Cromwell, in French.

Gold and Silver.—It is not generally known, that after the first of November next, agreeably to a law passed the last session of Congress, no foreign GOLD COIN will be a legal tender. The effect of this knowledge will be to throw into our banks most of the gold coin now in the U S. which will be transmitted to the United States Mint and be made into Eagles.

It also to be recollected, that at the end of two years from the first of April last, all foreign SILVER COIN, except Spanish dollars and parts thereof, cease to be a legal tender in the U. States. *Relf's Gaz.*

We understand, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) that Admiral TATE, of the Russian Navy, is now in this city, and has taken his passage in the Packet Ship Courier, Capt. Bowne, which will sail for Liverpool on the 10th inst.

A College, for the education of youth belonging to the Society of Friends, has been recently established at Providence it promises, under the liberal auspices of the Friends in Rhode Island to become a flourishing Seminary of learning.

New York August. 4.

Rumor of WAR in Europe.

The Adriatic, arrived at Boston, brings a rumor from Gibraltar, that "the Emperor of Russia has demanded that the King of Prussia should abdicate his throne, in favor of his own family." It is added, that there was a strong talk of war and that Prince *Metternich*, Prime Minister of Austria, who was at Naples with his imperial Sovereign was to proceed on the 2d of June, to the Court of France.

A traveller who has lately taken "a fortnight's ride in the country," through fifty towns in Massachusetts, and several in New-York and Connecticut, has published the result of his observations in the Boston Centinel. The following are among his general remarks:

The earth in every part of this route appeared loaded with vegetation; and it was the opinion of the best informed agriculturalists, that the produce of the soil this year with Heavens continued blessings, will exceed by one third, that of any in ten preceeding years; and the quality be proportionally good. For miles together, the "travellers was delighted to behold fields waving with green and gold, or thick, with sheaves new reaped; and cattle grazing on unnumbered hills."

The whole male population, from the child of eleven to the veteran of 70 years, was seen busily employed in securing the products of the earth, where all was "tilth and husbandry." Not unfrequently, the assistance of *Beauty* was readily afforded to lighten the labor of the "*busy season*;" and every where *Toil* and *Contentment* went hand in hand. Not any idler was to be seen.

From Oporto.

Norfolk, July 21, 1819,—Capt. Loud, of the schooner Industry, arrived here yesterday from Oporto, reports, that there was a hot press for Seamen and Soldiers at the time he sailed, and that every Portuguese subject was seized by order of government, for an expedition fitting out at Lisbon. Vessels were even off the harbor by the press-gangs, and diligent search made for Portuguese subjects.

The Industry was robbed of a considerable part of her provisions, by the Pilots that brought her out from Oporto, who being joined by two boats' crews that came along side as soon as they cleared the harbor, demanded some pork and being refused, broke open the state room and helped themselves abusing the Captain and crew (who remonstrated upon the impropriety of their conduct,) in the vilest language, and threatened to throw them overboard if they resisted them.

From Paris Papers.

In the *second chamber* of Baden, (assembly) a formal motion has been made, relative to the introduction of the entire liberty of the press in that Dutchy.

A general commission is about to be established at Frankford, charged with certain alterations in the German Universities.—Each University will send a deputy who will set in this commission.

The return of Gen. Grouchy and the duke of Bassano is deferred—notwithstanding the solicitations of the duke D'Angouleme in their favor.

KING OF SWEDEN.

If we may draw an inference from the Foreign Journals, confirmed by private letters from various parts of the continent, Europe is about to be involved in a new war; that is in the event of the King of Sweden (ci devant Marshall Bernadotte) refusing to accede to the modest requisition of the emperor of Russia, that he will forthwith descend from that throne to which the Swedes have called him and on which, by the most solemn oaths and treaties, every power in Europe has recognized him. It is said that the Emperor Alexander by way of gilding this bitter pill, has offered him a Russian government on the confines of Assia, with a revenue of six millions of livres; about 260,000*l.* sterling. This offer Charles John has rejected; and it remains to be seen whether Alexander will carry his ambition so far as to endeavor by force of arms to reduce Sweden into a Russian province, under the government of his mad brother-in-law, or under his son, the nephew of the Empress of Russia. In the present situation of Europe, the expulsion of Charles John from the Swedish throne may not prove quite so easy a task as the emperor Alexander appears to consider it. The whole Continent and Germany in particular, is in a state of combustion. Were war to ensue there is no predicting its consequences, or where it would end. The powers of Europe are so situated as not to be able (if willing) materially to further the views of Alexander. Such is the respect paid here to ligitimacy, even in the person of a Ferdinand, that we, no doub', should do all we could to expel a scion of Napolean from off an European throne—but that *all* must be little, on account of our finances. If France interferes, it will be in favor of Bernadotte; on whose part it is said she has already dispatched a General Officer to St Petersburg: Austria must be insane, if she allows the Empire to be violated by the march of troops to dethrone the Swedish Monarch.

Worthy of Notice—A gentleman who had practiced law for thirty years in Connecticut, declares he never found in the business he transacted, but one person who could not write, and had to make his mark !!!!

In that state every parent is bound by law to learn his children how to read and write, and a knowledge of such laws as are punished capitally. If this is neglected by the parents, the proper officers of the ownship bind the children out, and compel the master to perform the duties of the parent.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a tract of LAND, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Centre County, as the property of David Spotts, on the twenty third day of August inst.; the greater part of the claim of said Spotts interfering with land the property of the subscriber, and others; and for which an ejectment was brought by me, and judgment obtained.

JOSEPH MILLS.

August 14, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS SHIVERY, late of Halfmoon township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate, to present their accounts duly proven, for adjustment, without delay

SAMUEL M'GLATHERY, } *Ex'rs.*
ROBERT WAY. }

Halfmoon township, August 2d 1819.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT public Vendue in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the fourth Monday of August next, a certain tract of

LAND,

situate lying and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Clearfield, containing

600 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover, David Ligget, and the Susquehanna river, and about two miles from the County town of Clearfield county, late the estate of Frederick Henney, deceased. There are on the premises a square log dwelling house well finished; a grist and saw mill, in good order; a young orchard consisting of about 150 trees, and from 80 to 100 acres clear land. Terms of sale, fifteen hundred dollars cash when the sale is confirmed, and deed executed, and the residue in three equal yearly payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Due attendance will be given by

Esther Henney,
Aministratrix
Jacob Henney,
Administrator
By the Court.

Certified by
Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk. O, C.

Bellefonte July 29th, 1819

Wm. H Culbertson,

SADDLER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

Saddling business,

in the Borough of Bellefonte. He intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of ready made Saddlery, which he will dispose of for *Cash only.*

August 12, 1819.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY, on Saturday the 7th instant, an apprentice to the Carpenter trade, named

George Gill.

He is about 17 years of age, and had on and took with him, a roram hat half worn, a pair of fine shoes, two pair of striped tow linen overalls, and sundry other articles of clothing. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him back to the subscriber living at Mount Pleasant, Becaria township, Clearfield county, but no charges or thanks.

James Fulton.

August 11, 1819.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, Boggs township, Centre county, on the 20th day of June last, two large red and white

OXEN,

and a small black

COW

with a bell on. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Wm. Ammerman.

August 11, 1819.

Lost,

ON Saturday afternoon the 26th ult. in Borough of Bellefonte, or between the residence of James Harris Esq. and said Borough, a small

Cornelian Watch key.

Whoever may find the same, will confer a particular favor by leaving it at the office of the Bellefonte Patriot.

July 1 1819.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Haines township, Centre county, on or about the last of June, a

BROWN MARE,

about 15 hands high, blind of an eye, a small star in the forehead. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER SMITH,
Forks.

August 2, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 23d day of August next, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, the following described property, viz.

A certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred acres more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances, situated in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Phineas Davidson and others. Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Doughman and James Levingston.

John Mitchell *Sheriff*,

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, }
August 5, 1819. }

The Bellefonte and Phil lipsburgh Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bellefonte and Phillipsburg Turnpike company, that an election will be held at the house of Evan Miles in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday the 26th day of August next, to elect by ballot, to be delivered in person or by proxy duly authorised, one President, twelve Managers, one Treasurer and one Secretary, who shall be subscribers to the said Turnpike, and who are to conduct the business of the said company for one year and until such other officers shall be chosen.

THOMAS BURNSIDE,
JOSEPH MILES,
ROLAND CURTIN,
JOHN RANKIN,
JAMES FOSTER,
JOSEPH M. FOX. } Com'rs.

Bellefonte July 20th 1819

W. WARD,
TOBACCONIST,

INFORMS the public and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that having received a supply of Tobacco from Pittsburgh, he intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of the best

SEGARS.

He apologizes to those Merchants who so generously aided him when he first established, and who have been disappointed in their expectations—Not being being acquainted with the market from whence he was supplied with tobacco, he neglected to send for a supply in season, and by this means has not been enabled to supply them as usual. He assures them however that in future, no such neglect shall take place. All orders from country Merchants and others shall be punctually attended to, and gratefully acknowledged.

Bellefonte July 26, 1819.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 23d day of August at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suiters Jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this nineteenth day of July A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

THE Laws of Pennsylvania, passed last Session, and the Journals of the Legislature, also a few copies of Purdon's digest, which are to be distributed to those Justices of the peace who have not received Smith's Edition or Carey and Bioren's laws of Pennsylvania, either by themselves or their predecessors in office) are received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

JOHN RANKIN, *Prothy*

Bellefonte June 23d 1819.

Summer Arrangement.

Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner—be at Henry Roush's about four o' clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg, in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at four o'clock, P. M.——Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock P. M.—Leave Roush's on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock P. M.

N. B. 14lbs of baggage allowed to each passenger, all above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

June 7, 1819

A small Farm
FOR SALE

situate in Lamar township, Centre county, about 16 miles from Bellefonte, and on the great road leading to Big Island, containing one hundred and five acres of

LAND,

about one half of which is supposed to be cleared. There are on the premises a dwelling house and barn, and two streams of water running through the place, with meadow ground sufficient for the farm.—Any person disposed to purchase can be shown the premises by Joseph Johnson or Wm McGaw, residing near the same.—The above is to be sold in pursuance of the last will and testament of Archibald Johnson, deceased. For terms apply to

Thomas M'Calmont,
Executor.

Walker township, Dec. 3.

TO SETTLERS.
100,000 Acres of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most moderate terms, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

LAND,

of an excellent quality, in the Counties of Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong.—Being part of the Holland Land tract, and situated on and adjoining Redbank, and other navigable streams; and free from all incumberance whatever, on which there is a large settlement of German Dunkers and others.

The settlement is rapidly increasing, not excelled by any other in the State, the Land and roads are good, and there are erected on the premises several mills. Payments to be made in eight equal annual installments. Apply to

Charles C. Gaskill.

Mahoning, Indiana, June 19, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 23d day of August next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, the following described property, viz.

A certain tract of land, with the improvements and appurtenances, containing one hundred acres, more or less, situated in Halfmoon township, adjoining lands of Henry Yoder and Isaac Moore. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Davis.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same Court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a cetain tract of land, with the improvements and appurtenances, containing one hundred acres more or less, situated in Halfmoon township, adjoining lands of Henry Yoder and Isaac Moore. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Work.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same Court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the same time and place, a certain tract of land, containing three hundred acres more or less, situated in Spring township, adjoining lands of Joseph Miles, and others Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Spotts.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same Court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land with the improvements and appurtenances, containing one hundred and eighty five acres, situated on the Halfmoon run, Halfmoon township, Centre County, adjoining lands of Jacob Doughman, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Levingston.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same Court, to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the same time and place, a certain house and lot of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the occupancy of Hamilton Humes, adjoining lots of Daniel Dobbins and the heirs of —— Diven. Also, two out lots, adjoining said Borough, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elisha Moore.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same Court, to me directed, will be exposed, to public sale at the same time and place, the undivided third part of three adjoining tracts or parcels of land, situated in Walker township adjoining land of the heirs of Dr. Wm. Harris, deceased, Henry R. Wilson, and others, at the foot of Muncy mountain, containing about five hundred acres more or less; also, the undivided third part of a tract of land, situated in said township of Walker, adjoining land of the late Joseph Steer, dec'd, containing four hundred acres more or less, with the appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Ezekiel Zimerman: It being the estate, or part thereof, which the wife of the said Ezekiel Zimerman is entitled to as her dower of the estate that was of Robert Boggs, dec'd.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, 27, *July*, 1819.

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

$200
REWARD

WILL be paid by the General Post Office department, together with the necessary costs, to any person who may be successful in detecting the person who purloined from the mail, a letter put into the Post Office at Bellefonte, Centre County, on the 2nd day of May last, directed to Mrs. Abigail Potts, Pottsgrove, Montgomery County, containing three notes of $100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branch in Pittsburg, all dated 28 of October 1817, two of them Letter C, No. 241 255 and one Letter D No. 266; which letter has never reached its destination. Any information on the subject may be communicated to the subscriber in Bellefonte, Centre County.

Joseph Miles.

August 3, 1819.

Editors of Newspapers, friendly to the detection of villany, are requested to insert the above.

Proposals

FOR carrying the United States Mail, on the following Post road, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 2d day of October next.

From Bellefonte by Philipsburgh, Clearfield, Reedsboro', Anderson's Creek, Sandy Lick Forks, Jefferson and Toby's Creek, to Venango or Franklin c. h. once a week, 131 miles.

Leave Bellefonte every Sunday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Franklin the next Wednesday by 7 *p m*

Leave Franklin every Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Bellefonte the next Sunday at 10 *a m.*

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Harbinson, late of Spring towuship, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against said Estate, will please to present them at the August court, duly attested for settlement to the subscriber.

JAMES HARBINSON, *Adm'r.*

August 2, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of August next, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, the following described property, viz.

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred acres more or less, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Eli Hastings and others. Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Davis.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain, lot of ground, with a good dwelling house and kitchen, with other improvements, theron erected and being, situate on Spring Street in the Borough of Bellefonte, adjoining lots of James Harris on the north, and Hall and Fugate, on the south, and known to be lot No. 22. in the general plan of said Boroough, subject to a mortgage of five hundred dollars, with interest from the 9th day of August 1817. Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph B. Shugert.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Bellefonte, 3, *August*, 1819.